Christmas Gift.

SEND SOME FAMILY A CASE OF

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STOCKS GO UPWARD.

FEAR OF A PANIC SUBSIDES BEFORE HEAVY BUYING.

INVESTORS SCRAMBLE FOR THE BARGAINS-FA-VORABLE REACTION ON ALL THE EXCHANGES-

AN EXCITING ATTEMPT AT MUR-

DER ON THE EXCHANGE STEPS.

ment in stocks, and the panicky feeling had entirely disappeared. There were two failures, but were not important. The firms which stopped business were James Walsh & Son and H. L. Langhaar & Co., both of which had offices at No. 5 Wall-st.

Quotations for American stocks on the London Stock Exchange were received before the opening of the New-York Stock Exchange, and they were from 1 to 3 points better than the closing figures of Saturday. They set the gauge for prices here, and when operations began there was almost as much eagerness to buy stocks as there had been to sell them on Friday and Saturday of last week. The galleries of the Exchange were crowded with spectators, who evidently expected to see exciting times. In this they were disappointed. The scenes presented were only those of an ordinarily busy day.

FINAL PRICES THE HIGHEST.

The final prices were, as a rule, within a fraction of the best recorded during the session of the Exchange. The net gains for leading stocks were: Sugar common 3%, Sugar preferred 21/2. Tobacco 24. Atchison 2. Burlington and Quincy 3. Canada Southern 1, Chicago Gas 54, Big Four 214. Colorado Fuel 4%. Consolidated Gas 8. Delaware and Hudson 34, Lackawanna 6, Whiskey 24. Kansas and Texas preferred 24. Lake Eric and Western preferred 6. Lake Shore 1%, Louisville and New-Albany preferred 21/2. Louisville and Nashville 1%. Manhattan 2%. Missouri Pacific 24. New-Jersey Central 6. New-York Central 2. Omaha common 3. Omaha preferred 5%. Pacific Mail 24, Pullman 9, Rock Island 51/2. St. Paul 3%. Southern Railway preferred 2. United States Rubber common 34, United States Rubber preferred 81/2. Western Union 11/2, and Wheeling and Lake Erie 1%. The advance in bonds was almost as large as in stocks. The total sales of stocks were 392,728 shares, and of

Money opened at 7 per cent, and by 12:30 p. m. had got up to 50 per cent. At that hour J. P. Morgan offered \$1,500,000 at 6 per cent, and that at once became the ruling rate. The last loan was at 4 per cent. Sterling exchange was strong. Demand bills were held at \$4 891/2, although some sold at \$4 89%. Engagements at the Assay Office of gold bars for shipment to Europe by the Paris, sailing to-day, were \$300,000 from Muller, Schail & Co. and \$250,000 by L. Von Hoffman Co. It was said that these engagements migh be cancelled. There were withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury for transfer to Canada as follows: British-American Mortgage Company, \$350,000; Bank of British North America, \$100,000, and Merchants' Bank of Canada, \$100,000. There were deposits of gold in the Sub-Treasury \$100,000 by the Phenix National Bank and \$50,000 by the Bank of America.

TIMELY ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

meeting of a majority of the members of the committee had been held at the house of Frederick D. Tappen at midnight Sunday, at which it was informally arranged to make use of loan certificates; and information of this determinavestors and speculators in American stocks. When the committee convened at noon its work was so well prepared that the meeting lasted only seven minutes. The following resolution

was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, with the president ex-officio, to receive from banks, members of the association, bills receivable, and other securities, to be approved by said committee, who shall be authorized to issue therefor to such depositing banks loan certificates bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum and one-sixteenth of 1 per cent premium to be paid to the Clearing House Association, and such loan certificates shall not be in excess of 75 per cent of the market value of the securities or bills receivable so deposited, and such certificates shall be received in settlement of balances at the Clearing House, and all the rules and regulations heretofore adopted in the issue of such certificates shall be in force in the present issue.

MEN TO BE RELIED UPON.

The following were named as the committee Frederick D. Tappen, president Gallatin National Bank, chairman; E. H. Perkins, jr., president Importers' and Traders' National Bank; George G. Williams, president Chemical National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, president Fourth National Bank, and Henry W. Cannon, president Chase National Bank, with William A. Nash, president Corn Exchange Bank and president Clearing House, ex-officio. The committee is exactly the same in personnel as the Loan Committee, which performed splendid work in the panic of 1893. The committee will have a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning to supply such banks as may desire certificates and to pass on the sec vities offered as collateral for them. The extra charge of 1-16 of 1 per cent is

tificates in settling balances at the Clearing House could be made to serve in restricting gold shipments. Exporters take checks or drafts received by them to the banks where they keep accounts and ask for greenbacks, which they exchange at the Sub-Treasury for gold coin or for orders on the Assay Office for gold bars. The banks can object to furnishing greenbacks on the ground that they will not receive cash for them, but instead loan certificates, which are useful only in paying balances at the Clearing

Loan committees have been appointed in the past as follows: The year, date of first issue. date of final cancellation and aggregate of issue are given: 1860-November 23, March 9, 1861, \$7,375,600. 1861—September 19, April 28, 1862, \$22,-585,000. 1863-September 15, February 1, 1864, \$9,-608,600. 1864-February 29, June 13, 1864, \$16,418,-000. 1873-September 22, January 14, 1874, \$26,565,-000. 1884-May 15, September 23, 1886, \$24,915,000.



1890-November 12, February 7, 1891, \$16,645,000. 1893-June 21, November 1, 1893, \$41,490,000

WORK DONE BY THE CLEARING HOUSE. The value of the Stock Exchange Clearing House was demonstrated by yesterday's clearings, which were for two days-last Friday and Saturday. The number of shares cleared, "both sides," was 3,768,400; value of shares, \$196,900,000; share balances, 393,700; value of balances, \$17,200, 000; cash balances, \$761,000; sheets cleared, 377, The certification of checks was reduced \$64,000,000 by the settlement of balances instead of the set-

tlement of each account separately, as was done

before the establishment of the Clearing House. The appreciation in stock values made it easier for the brokers who were carrying large lines of stocks. Had there been a depreciation they would have been called upon for additional collateral for their loans. In short, there was no development during the day outside of the fallures which did not tend to help along the improvement in affairs.

A VIOLENT ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

An incident of the day which created a good deal of excitement was an attempt at murder within four doors of the main entrance to the Stock Exchange. Louis A. Davis, a colored bootblack, was sitting on his box in front of No. 26 Broad-st. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when Frank Poynton, a clerk for Kerr & Co., at the same number, came out of the building and without warning drew a revolver and fired at Davis. The bootblack was not hit, but he was mightily scared. He sprang up from his box and darted down the street. Poynton fired two more shots at him, but neither took effect. By this time Policeman Eugene A Casey had hold of Poynton. He took the revolver away from Poynton and conducted him to the Old Slip Station. Poynton trembled violently and clung to Casey as though the policeman were his protector. Davis was so frightened that it was with difficulty he could be induced to go to the police station and make a complaint against Poynton. The prisoner, who gave his age as twenty-one and his rezidence as No. 364 Lenox-ave., said that Davis had been annoying him for a year or more. This Davis denied. Poynton was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of felonious assault. He was held for examination on December 27 in \$1,000 bail. C. F. Kerr, one of his employers, became surery for him. It was believed that Poynton's head had Broad-st. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when F. Kerr, one of his employers, became surety for him. It was believed that Poynton's head had been turned by the excitement of the last few days in Wall-st.

bootblack Davis is one of the best known The bootblack Davis is one of the best known characters in Wall Street. For some reason he has always been called "Julius." He has blacked shoes in the Street for eighteen years. He is thirty years old, coal black and a strapping fellow, nearly six feet tall. He sings in negro choirs and at negro concerts, and is a cake walker of distinction. He is a good-natured chap, and has something of a reputation as a catcher of runaway horses in the Street.

FIRMS THAT WENT UNDER.

James Walsh & Son were money changers and bullion dealers. The head of the firm had been a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange since December 15, 1884, and at one time dealt rather extensively in Brooklyn real estate. The firm named Louis James Phelps, a lawyer of

The firm named Louis James Phelps, a lawyer of No. 32 Liberty-st., as its assignee, and gave a preference to Caroline Walsh for \$565. The liabilities were estimated at \$25,000. The cause of the suspension was poor business.

The firm of H. L. Langhaar & Co. was composed of Henry L. Langhaar and William S. Lounsbery. It was organized January 12, 1893, on which day Mr. Langhaar joined the Stock Exchange, to succeed to the business of Bisland & Holt. The cause of the failure was a demand for the repayment of a loan. It was said that the loan was for \$9,000 and was made by Bickley, Keech & Wood, brokers, of No. 40 Wall Street. Mr. Langhaar, who was formerly cashier for John Bloodgood & Co., in the Mills Building, said the liabilities were about \$200,000. An assignment without preferences was made to Francis Duffy, a lawyer, at No. 5 Wall Street.

Secretary George W. Ely, of the Stock Exchange, sent out notice that the Committee on Clearing House had granted authority for "ringing the stream of the stock of the stream of the st

onisted Securities and the Committee on Creating House had granted authority for "ringing out" contracts in Atchison new bonds and preferred stock "when issued." This will release \$1,000,000 or more in money, which has been tied up by these contracts.

It has been customary in former years to close the Assay Office at noon the day before Christing Assay Office Chri

It has been customary in former years to close the Assay Office at noon the day before Christ-mas, in order to enable employes to prepare for the holidays, but the office will be kept open to-day, so that if gold bars are desired for shipment to-morrow they may be obtained.

TO STAND BACK TO BACK.

better feeling in the street was the action of the Clearing House Committee in authorizing that the Clearing House Committee in authorizing that the clear t latin National Bank, and chairman of the Clearhind them. The banks will stand together, and no solvent firm or company will be allowed to fall through the temporary strain in the financial world. It is not believed that any bank needs word. It is not believed that any bank needs to take out loan certificates now. What has been done was simply a precautionary measure, but, of course, it could not be told, if the present stringency continued, how soon it might be before loan certificates would be required."

J. Pierpont Morgan said: "I do not know as yet of any preparations for a Government bond issue."

THE RUSH FOR INVESTMENT BARGAINS.

a day of rally and settlement-and Wall Street still lives and flourishes. Everything was on the auction block on Friday and Saturday, but the sale was not fully advertised, and a good many buyers did not get in until this morning. In the last two days of the week all consideration of values wa sthrown to the winds; it was merely a question of individual necessities or fright. Investors think more slowly than speculators, and the latter are more excitable and more necessitous in their position. This morning the usual shoppers for investment bargains appeared in all Wall Street offices, and I have not seen so many in our own office since the Baring panic of 1890. The fact that the panic in the American department of the London Stock Exchange had been not only arrested, but that a definite improvement was noted in its quotations this morning, gave courage to these investors to believe, as

partment of the London Stock Exchange had been not only arrested, but that a definite improvement was noted in its quotations this morning, gave courage to these investors to believe, as we do, that the backbone of the panic has been broken. The purely speculative fraternity which always sell at times of excitement and distrust, and that wait for sigas of a turn before covering the last of their shorts, were led to cover this morning when they saw that London selling had exhausted itselt.

"The brokers are to be felicitated on their honor, promptness and solvency in a trying time like this, and the banks which furnish the facilities and sinews of action to Wall Street are to be congratulated on their wise and friendly course in observing intact their usual methods of treating stock brokers. There are a few men in the banking business mentally too timid to meet emergencies, but the men who really control the destinies of business in this region are without superiors in the entire financial world in resolution, judgment and coolness. In both banking and brokerage houses during the crisis courage has risen to meet danger and oppose it with strength and success.

"Gold shipments will be made this week, and talk concerning them may be a more dominant influence to-morrow than to-day. Things are in a state of flux, and no man can say just what will emerge. I think that unrest will continue for a few days, the market will be subject to passing influences, lower prices in many stocks are probable, but I firmly believe that the worst is decidedly over, and that stocks may safely be purchased on reactions. Values will reassert themselves very soon, and the lowest prices for years to come were made on Saturday, in my judgment. After all our commercial and industrial buoyancy inspired by the bond syndicate operation, prices on Saturday closed lower than at the lowest depths of quotations last winter. There will be better prices and better feeling before long."

James R. Keene said: "I am not in the stock market, and have no ter prices and better feeling before long."

James R. Keene said: "I am not in the stock
market, and have not been for a month. It is
wrong to criticise Cleveland. If the Republic
of the United States endures for a million
years. Cleveland will have a place in its bistory. He will have the record of two panies in
one Administration, and he still has fourteen
months to serve."

months to serve.'

President John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, said: "The prospective bond issue will help matters. It looks as if the worst were over, but, of course, in the present

worst were over, but, of course, in the present uncertainty it is impossible to say what may develop."

Henry Clews said: "It is argued by members of Congress that to pass an act to issue gold bonds at the present time would be an invidious distinction against the other issues of bonds, as the act under which they were issued makes them payable in coin. As the Government needs gold for the purpose of replenishing the gold reserve in the Treasury, now getting down so low, it is necessary to buy gold, and as there is no authority for the Government to issue an absolutely specific gold obligation, while the situation certainly calls for one, why wouldn't the emergency be met by Congress passing an act authorizing the issue of three or five year

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC. "I used Vin Mariani many years, and consider it a valuable stimulant."

Sir Morell Mackenzie.

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certificates, payable in gold, bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3 per cent? If that were done, the Government would get all the gold it would want now or at any time hereafter. This would really be a better plan than for the Government to issue a long-time gold bond." MR. DEPEW EXPECTS AN ISSUE.

Chauncey M. Depew, who was in Wall Street in the afternoon, said: "I make the prophecy that an issue of bonds will be authorized by Congress within five days. I have no information on the subject. I get my belief from the air. Many good thirgs come out of the air."

RECOVERY IN PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF ALL SECURITIES ADVANCE-NO DIS-

TURBANCE IN THE MONEY MARKET. Philadelphia, Dec. 23.-There was a substantial advance to-day in the prices of all securities actively dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and a decidedly better feeling was man'fested in brokers' offices and in bank parlors. The local money market, while firm, has not been disturbed by any ex-

and in bank pariors. The local money while firm, has not been disturbed by any extraordinary demands: in fact, a feature of the market to-day was the voluntary repayment of call loans by a number of stock-brokerase firms. Time money was quoted at 5 to 6 per cent, and call loans at 4 to 5 per cent.

The subject of issuing Clearing House certificates has not even informally been considered in this city, neither the condition of the local banks nor the state of the money market affording any occasion for such a radical step.

The advance in securities was not confined to any particular group or groups, but was shared by all the issues actively dealt in. Pennsylvania Radiroad, which on Saturday had soid at 50, jumped this morning to 52, while Lehigh Valley rose from 34 to 354, and both Reading and Choctaw improved fractionally. The most extensive gains were in the industrials and traction stocks, Weisbach Light leading with an advance of 45, to 50, while nearly all the other members of either of the groups mentioned rose from 1 to 2 points each.

In the after on the market fairly boiled over with bullish enthusiasm, and a further advance in prices was witnessed. Lehigh Valley jumped to 38, and most of the traction stocks and specialities rose two points over the highest level of the morning.

A BETTER FEELING IN BOSTON. INDICATED BY A GENERAL ADVANCE IN THE MAR-

KET-BANKS TO ACT. to-day and there was much excitement in the morning hours. Atchison was up %. Montana Mining up ing hours. Atchison was up %. Montana Mining up ing hours. Atchison seconds up 2½, and Kearsarge up ¾.

3¼. Atchison seconds up 2½, and Kearsarge up ¾.

Government 4's, 190″, were quoted at 1.10½½1.11;

coupon, 1.11½1.12 4's, 1925, 1.1½4.20; coupon, 1.12½

1.20; 1994, 1.13½31.14½; coupon, 1.13½31.14½. The market continued strong, but showed erratic movements. Sugar was up 3. Jersey Central up 8, 8t.

Paul up 2½. Rock Island up 3¼. Northwestern off ¾. Louisville and Nashville up 1½, Delaware and Hudson up 2¼. At noon the market was active and strong, mining stocks showing an advance of from 1 to 4 per cent. The market at 2:30 was strong, with prices within 2 per cent of Saturday's closing and close to to-day's highest quotations.

There will be a meeting of the Boston banks tomorrow, at which it will probably be decided to follow the lead of New-York and authorize the issue of clearing-house certificates, if the situation should demand such action.

The failure was announced this forenoon of Gould, Hall & Co., brokers, No. \$ Exchange Place.

President Frederick D. Tappen, of the Gal-SUPPORTING PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS. Chicago, Dec. 23.-At a meeting to-night of the

> ing resolution was unanimously passed: Resolved. That this club most heartily supports the President and Congress of the United States in the determination to enforce recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela.

> The second part of the original resolution was

The second part of the original rejected. It read as follows:

And we believe, with our Secretary of State, that on this continent the United States of America is supreme and its flat is law.

This declaration was considered much too radical values of the state of and was voted down by nearly a two-thirds vote. There were several speakers, and all, with one

There were several speakers, and all, with one exception, counselled war in the event of Great Britain refusing to back down from its position.

C. P. Shackelford took a radical view of the case. He said Great Britain had always been the worst foe of the United States and always would be, and that its fortifications on Vancouver Island mean that it intended some day to invade this country and conquer it, whether it had any pretext to do so or not. He did not believe Great Britain would recede from its position, and in the event of war he predicted the United States would be sure to win, despite England's formidable front. The Welland Canal was built, he said, so that English warships could shell Detroit and Chicago.

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

St. Louis, Dec. 23.-Members of the Irish National

Alliance to the number of 600 met here last night and by resolution declared that they would make England's embarrassment Ireland's opportunity. Enthusiasm was great and many names were added to the rolls.

Chicago, Dec. 23.-The visitors' gallery of the Chicago, Dec. 23.—The visitors' gallery of the Stock Exchange was packed to-day with spectators who looked forward to a repetition of the exciting scenes of Friday and Saturday, but outside of a flurry in local stocks there was no peg on which to hang a highly-colored garment. West Chicago Street Railway, Diamond Match, Lake Street and Alley Elevated and North Chicago were the features, and the bears kept them on the move.

WANTS THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Committee of the Democratic Club which is ssist the Board of Trade and Transportation in its efforts to bring the Democratic National Convention to New-York met in parlor D R of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. Ex-Congressman Isidor Strauss presided. Ex-Minister Robert B. Rooseveit, ex-Senator John Fox, John D. Crimmins, Colonel Hugh R Garden and a number of hotel men present discussed the prospects of inducing the Democratic National Committee to select New-York for the Convention, Mr. Crimmins subscribed 500 to pay expenses necessary to get the project started.

Mr. Crimmins, ex-Minister Rooseveit, S. E. Ford, of the Grand Union Hotel, and Mr. Strauss as an ex-officio member, were chosen a committee to appoint sub-committees to raise a fund, to present the case of New-York before the National Committee at Washington next month and to attend to other ex-sentials. vention to New-York met in parlor D R of the

A HUMAN CHRISTMAS PRESENT. When Miss Sophia Cook entered the hallway of her home at 345 Greenwich-st., on returning from work last night, she found a little male child, nude.

Miss Cook wrapped a shawl about the little one and called Policeman Michael R. Kelly, who took the waif to the Hudson Street Hospital. The baby was pronounced to be about twelve hours old. The police are on a hunt for the mother.

FORGOTTEN MINES.

FORGOTTEN MINES.

From a Georgetown (Ohio) dispatch to The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ex-Representative Cochran, who is just back from a prospecting tour to his landed interests in the hills east of here, tells of a discovery that will make him a millionaire. Some time since Mr. Cochran bought a vast tract of land lying in the mountains east of Brush Creek. He has had a force of men searching for a silver vein. He sent specimens to the laboratories of Dickore & Morgan, of Cincinnati, and they were returned with a statement that they contained silver to the amount of \$45 per ton, and that twenty-five per cent was lead. For more than one hundred years there has been a legend among the people of that mountainous section that there existed a lead and silver mine somewhere in the hills east of Brush Creek. Hundreds of persons have made prospecting tours for it, but to no purpose. When the section was receiving its first settlers the Indians in passing through the county had a camping place on the banks of Brush Creek, where they would make a lengthy halt. While there they would arrange a party from their band which would take to the hills east of the creek. In a few days they would return loaded with ore, which swelted and used in various ways. This ore always burned out an enormous per cent of silver. They always kept the whereabouts of this deposit a secret. Many years afterward the country was settled and the Indians ceased to come, and the mines were almost forgotten.

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE

NO ACTION YET BY THE PRESIDENT AS TO COMMISSIONERS.

THE DELAY SAID TO ARISE FROM DIFFERENCES OF OPINION IN THE CABINET-NO BONDS

> AT PRESENT-CONGRESSMAN BEACH MAKES A BID FOR FAME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 23.-President Cleveland made little additional progress to-day in his task of selecting a commission to report on the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The delay in announcing defi-nitely the names of the new Commissioners is said to arise from certain differences of opinion and clashes of personal preference which have made thought, however, that ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, ex-Minister E. J. Phelps and Frederic R Coudert are the most probable selections for the new Commission. Mr. Cleveland will doubtless

The withdrawal of \$1,650,000 in gold at New-York to-day reduces the Treasury gold to \$67,500,000. Of the gold withdrawn \$250,000 was in bars for export. The gold deposited in various sub-treasuries to-day, aggregating nearly \$200,000, does not yet appear in the Treasury figures.

ever they may be, will be found to satisfy the most

Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Lamont were

exacting pubzlic expectations.

among the President's callers to-day. Both pre-sumably came in connection with the financial situation, to which is attributed Mr. Lamont's three days' visit to New-York. Mr. Lamont returned to Washington Saturday night.

The best information obtainable is to the effect that the President will not authorize a new issue of bonds until Congress has had opportunity to pass a relief measure or it has been demonstrated that such a neasure as will meet the approval of the Executive cannot be passed. Mr. Cleveland has announced repeatedly that in such an emergency he will resort to the present laws as long as they remain on the statute books.

The following letter on an interesting point in the Administration's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine was addressed to Secretary Olney to-day by Representative Clifton B. Beach, a new member of Congress from one of the Cleveland districts: To the Honorable, the Secretary of State, Wash-

by Representative Clifton B. Beach, a new member of Congress from one of the Cleveland districts:

To the Honorable, the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I congratulate you upon the cordial and unanimous indorsement which our people have given to your recent utterances upon the Monroe Doctrine. I beg leave, however, to suggest that the important and vital question 's not to determine where, in the opinion of this tovernment, the line in dispute should be drawn, and, having determined that line, to declare our intention to maintain it with ships, blood and money, but that the doctrine itself should be reconsidered and fortified. Mr. Washington, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe were great men in their time and period, but great changes have occurred in the long interim, and the highest encomium that I could express with respect to the great men of remote times would be that if they were alive to-day they would be the first to propose an amendment.

The Monroe Doctrine was promulgated at a time and period when the United States of America were in the existaies of great achievements. The conditions and the spirit of the people at that time caused them to be heartily in accord with the thrilling American policy suggested by Mr. Monroe. We had by a war, which to us, under the conditions, was one of great importance, demanded from our people an exhibition of patriotism, sacrifice and deprivation hardly ever equalled, and which accomplished greal results. We had established upon a new hemisphere a new people under a new form of government. It was very natural that in our deliberations and in the expression of our sentiments we should be created free, because to be created is never a matter of personal voiltion, but all men are of the propole and the provent of the people, and to do government, but it is not supported by facts. All men should be created free, because to be created is never a matter of personal voiltion, but all men are of the provent of the conditions have thing in the people. The provent of the

people. They will always be responsive. North and South, to any such demand, but it seems to me that now, having given an exhibition of sentiment, we should with great deliberation and concern employ our brains.

Suppose, sir, that the present Venezuelan question was not a matter of force or aggression upon the part of the British Government, but that it had offered to the people of that Republic a consideration and inducement satisfactory to them for the ceding, by good right and title, of the territory now in dispute. What would be the position of the United States Government upon the Monroe Doctrine. I know very well what would be the spirit of our people, but what in diplomatic sense would be the position of the Government. The republics of South America, or any weak republic or government which the United States, by the exercise of its good offices protects or assists in an emergency, will always be very grateful, but is it not possible and quite probable that in case of pacific negotiations between a republic of South America, or any other government upon this hemisphere with a forcing nation, the intervention of the United States might be resented. It might in such a case, in polite and diplomatic language, be suggested to us that it is none of our business. The Government of the United States must therefore take the position that neither by force, nor aggression, nor by diplomatic negotiation, shall any foreign power extend its possessions or control upon this hemisphere.

I would suggest that this is a great undertaking.

that in the present state of feeling in this country a proposition to recede from the old-time theory and policy of Mr. Monroe would be received with derision.

Nevertheless, while not advocating a recession from that policy or doctrine, as generally understood. I would suggest that the Venezuelan incident presents an occasion not for politics, not for so-called Jingoism, but for real, genuine American statesmanship. The situation, the general complication in Europe, was and is extremely favorable for a great bluff on the part of the Administration. I am not disposed, however, to regard it in the sense of a political bluff. The case, upon the reply of Lord Salisbury, was made, and we had to consider it. To my mind the important question is not whether we shall continue and maintain the Monroe Doctrine as a permanent business, and if so upon what lines. There is a feeling prevalent in the country, which I highly commend, that we can lick all nations of the earth except the Irish, but the business proposition is, Shall we undertake the job?

While I cheerfully, and perhaps with as great enthusiasm as any member of Congress, joined in the unanimous passage of the Hitt resolution, I was pleased to learn that the Senate was disposed to dignify the matter by giving it more deliberate consideration. I would suggest, as a matter for consideration by the Department of State, that if to-day Venezuela were negotiating for the sale of the disputel territory for an adequate and satisfactory consideration, and we should attempt to enforce the Monroe Doctrine we might find ourselves at war not only with Great Britain, but with Venezuela. It occurs to me, therefore, that before such emergency arises it would be wise to fortify the Monroe Doctrine by treaty and alliance with all nations and peoples of this hemisphere who are eligible, to the effect, jointly and severally, by blood and money, obstruct and repel foreign encroachment. For this purpose a conference should be promptly called, to meet in Washington.

I address you, s

From The Washington Star.

"Talk about money," said the man who never thinks of less than a hundr'd thousand dollars at a time, "I've got a scheme that'll make it so common there won't be any respect for it."

"Not anywhere?"

"No. Only among the promoters of my scheme. I'm going to organize a new political party."

"That scheme has been tried before."

"Not in a business!!ke way. When we get our party organized we'll arrange for a convention."

"Of course."

"And we'll advertise for bids from every town in the country. The town that puts up the most cash gets the convention, and the price is clear profit to us. As soon as we get under way we can get up any number of parties, with conventions to fit any size community, and our fortunes'll be made. It's the only branch of American commerce where the natural supply ain't equal to the demand."

Lundborg's

means highest class Perfumes in very attractive packages.
What more appreciated present than LUNDBORG'S Perfumes, Toilet Waters or Cologne?

CHRISTMAS

CALLED BACK TO WASHINGTON

REPRESENTATIVES WHO HAD GONE HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS RETURN.

THEY CAN CONSOLE THEMSELVES THAT THE make a final decision in a day or two, and it is a generally accepted belief that the appointees, who-VACATION-THE REVENUE BILL

EXPECTED THURSDAY.

Washington, Dec. 23.-A large number of Repre sentatives returned to their homes last week under the belief that Congress would adjourn for the holi-President Cleveland's "calamity" message had not then been received, and there was not any apparent reason to believe that Congress would be compelled to sacrifice its usual holiday vacation All members of the House of Representatives who are absent have been summoned to return to Wash ington so as to be in their seats on Thursday, when it is hoped a bill for the relief of the Treasury will be considered and passed. This will put them to a good deal of inconvenience, and many of them will be compelled to eat their Christmas dinners on railroad trains or at hotels, as they hurry toward the National capital.

They will be consoled in a measure, however, by the recollection that President Cleveland enjoyed holiday vacation beforehand, undisturbed the thought that Congress was in session and waiting impatiently for his message on Venezuelan affairs, and also by the consciousness that they are called from their home firesides on Christmas Day in order to discharge a patriotic duty.

The members of the majority of the Ways and

Means Committee have been in consultation most of the day, and they hope to complete the draft of a bill or of two bills, perhaps-so that it can be conheld late on Wednesday or on Thursday morning. To do this will require constant and severe labor. The Senate was not in session to-day. The ser sion of the House lasted only half an hour, when adjournment was taken until to-morrow. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) stated that the Ways and Means Committee were of the unanimous opinion that it would be unwise to take a holiday recess until a response had been made to the President's earnest uest for some action in regard to the financial situation. The committee now had such a measure under consideration, and he hoped to be able to present it to the House on Thursday next. A resolution introduced by Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.), a member of the Rules Committee, provides for the immediate consideration of the bill when reported.

Clerks for the three election committees were authorized, and the committees obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) offered a joint resolu-tion appropriating \$1,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for a reserve supply of projectiles for the use of the Navy. A preamble to the resolution calls attention to the section of the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, which states that the naval service has no reserve supply of projectiles for itself or ior auxiliary crusers which would be fitted out in time of war.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the ram Katahdin, and to make her a part of the Navy.

Mr. Brewster (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to relieve the United States Treasury by providing that hereafter no gold coin of a less denomination than \$10 shall be coined, nor shall there be issued any legal-tender notes or paper currency of any kind of less denomination than \$10.

Mr. Tracy, of Missouri (Rep.), was appointed to the Naval Affairs Committee in place of Mr. Hart (Dem.). the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy

CITIZENS GAVE THE MONEY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK BO-TANIC GARDEN.

MUNICIPAL AID AVAILABLE ONLY AFTER \$250,000

ABROAD DEFENDED ON ROYAL OR

PUBLIC BOUNTY ALTOGETHER. Nearly all the botanic gardens in foreign coun tries were originated and supported by royal boun-ty or at public expense. The New-York Botanic vate citizens, and partly endowed by them before a dollar was asked of the municipality. A compari-son of the origin and growth of the New-York garden with those of a few noted foreign gardens of the same nature will at this juncture have pe-

The origin of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, will illustrate the growth of most botanic gardens in Great Britain. The Kew gardens originated in 1739 in the exitic garden of Lord Capel, which was purchased by the Prince of Wales, son of George III, but it was not until 1840 that they become a National establishment, when they were annexed to the old deer park and thrown open to the public. From that time on the gardens enjoyed public bounty, and now have become famous throughout the world. The Botanic Garden proper covers about sixty-nine acres, and the Arboretum 175, which makes a little less acreage than the site secured by the New-York Botanic Garden.

GARDENSIN GERMANY.

Berlin has two botanical gardens, a small one behind the university buildings and a larger one a mile or so away, both being founded by royal bounty. The larger yarden supplies 120 institutions of learning (including 160 public schools) with flowers and plants to illustrate the study of botany. This means that about three millions of flowers described by the teacher must be illustrated by a living specimen placed in the hand of every member of the ciass. There are botanic gardens in nearly all other German towns which furnish these practical means of instruction. In Heldelberg a handsome garden with a glass house, botbeds, etc., have recently been completed, and the forest trees in the castle yard have been provided with labels giving their German and Lagin names, and HANGED HERSELF IN HER CELLS.

member of the class. There are botanic gardens in neariy all other German towns which furnish these practical means of instruction. In Heidelberg a handsome garden with a glass house, hotbeds, etc., have recently been completed, and the forest trees in the castle yard have been provided with labels giving their German and Latin names, and the places from which they came. In nearly every instance these gardens were founded by royal pleasure and are maintained at public expense.

The origin of the New-York Botanic Garden was the result of private effort. New-York can boast of having the finest and largest metropolitan site for a botanic garden in the world. While the project has received some public aid the initial impulse was strictly from private sources. The idea of a public botanic garden undoubtedly had been in the minds of many citizens for a long time. An organized effort to realize this idea was made at a regular meeting of the Torrey Botanical Club held January 8, 1889. At that meeting it was unanimously resolved to send broadcast an appeal for a "public botanic garden," of which the following is a part:

"The accumulation of wealth and the growth of public spirit in the metropolis make it reasonably certain that we shall have, sooner or later, a public botanic garden of the highest class. The sole question at present seems to be whether we shall have it very sharily or wait another generation for its establishment. Strictly speaking, a garden of this sort is a scientific and educational institution quite as much so as a library or a college, and for its foundation, and maintenance the public may properly look to the sources from which so many of our universities and librarles have been derived. A garden such as New-York City ought to have would fully equal in value such distinguished institu-



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USES OF SUCH A GARDEN.

son of the origin and growth of the New-tork garden with those of a few noted foreign gardens of the same nature will at this juncture have peculiar interest. Perhaps one of the best conducted, although not the best known, of botanic gardens in Great Britain is the Royal Garden at Glasnevin, Dublin. About the year 1700 the members of the Right Honourable and Honourable Dublin Society resolved to establish a botanic garden for promoting scientific knowledge in the various branches of agriculture and planting, as well as to increase and foster a taste for practical and scientific botany. Soon afterward the Irish Parliament, acting on his resolution, established and endowed the present garden, the first grant being made in 1790, and subsequent grants down to 1794, amounting to fil.700. In 1794 a committee of members of the society was appointed to take suitable ground and to make the necessary arrangements for starting the project. In March, 1795, the Lord Bishop of Klmore reported in favor of Glasnevit, and that place accordingly was selected as a site for the garden. In 1798 and in 1890 Parliament appropriated il,200, and in 1890 the sum of fi.500. Subsequent grants and appropriations were made from the public purse, but comparatively little aid has been received from private sources. The garden to-day covers forty-one acres, but the soil is not the best for the growth of plants.

The origin of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, will illustrate the growth of most botanic gardens in Great Britain. The Kew garbotanic gar The uses of a botanic garden may be reckoned as

HANGED HERSELF IN HER CELL.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 21.-Mrs. Celia Martin, lifting in this city Saturday night, and who to-day lifting in this city Saturday night, and who to-day was committed to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, for five years, committed suicide by hanging herself in the Jefferson County Jall here late this afternoon. Mrs. Martin scemed deeply affected when the Recorder sentenced her to-day. This afternoon she accurred a towel and made a noose with it, tying one end to a steampipe on the wall; then, it is supposed, she stood on a chair, adjusted the noese and jumped off.

Buffalo, Dec. 23.-William Hamilton, once a rich